secondly, find the kanam amount and puramkadam, if any, and the value of the tenant's share of his improvements.

thirdly, find the value of the landlord's improvements, if any;

fourthly, if there be a balance after deducting the aggregate of the above amounts, capitalise at 20 times the annual michavaram and one twelfth of the renewal fee;

fifthly, find the residual balance, if any;

award to the tenant the amounts under the second head above and half of the amount the fifth head and to the landlord the amounts under the third and forth heads and the remaining half of the amount under the fifth head.

Sections carried.

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—I request the President to suspend the operation of Rule 32 of the Council rules.

Deputy President.—Yes.

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—I move that the Bill, as amended by the Council, be taken up and passed to-morrow.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—I second it.

Motion put and carried.

Resolutions.

(1) Schools not open to all Communities.

Deputy President.—Now we will pass on to Resolutions.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—Sir, I move the following resolution—"This Council recommends that no school in the State which is not open to all communities for their education, should be conducted or aided or financed or recognised by Government". I do not suppose any speech will be necessary to commend this resolution to the acceptance of this House, because I am sure that most of the Hon'ble Members will only be sorry that I have moved only a very mild resolution, when more drastic measures ought to have been taken as are done at this time in other parts of the world. I respectfully bring to the notice of this House that it is a very serious blot on our Government that even in the matter of educational institutions restrictions of this sort should exist even now. There are a few educational institutions, as was admitted by our Government, in which admission to all classes is denied. Though they are only a few, yet they are sufficient humiliation to us, as was pointed out by the Hon'ble Member for South Ezhuvas. For insult the volume is immaterial. I request all the Members in this House to unanimously vote with me to pass this resolution and to press upon the Government the necessity of removing entirely all such restrictions. As I submitted before, this resolution does not require any speech at all. With these few words I move the resolution for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I beg to second this resolution. I also think with the Hon'ble Member for North Ezhuvas that this resolution to open all the Schools in the State to His

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Highness' subjects would not require any long speech. Before proceeding with my speech I should like to know from the Government whether there are any such schools which are not open to all classes of His Highness' subjects, and which are maintained by the Government.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—There are a few such schools.

Mr. K. G. Nayar.—Sir, can we have a list of those schools?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—It can be furnished. The two important schools are, (1) the T. D. High School and (2) the Paliam Girls' School and then there are a few Veda Patasalas.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—Are Pulayas admitted in the C. M. S. High School, Trichur?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—I have no information.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—The Nambudiri Vidialayam?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—The Hon'ble Members themselves have excluded Nambudiri Vidialayam from the purview of the resolution.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—From the list of schools that are given here, I find there is absolutely no justification for the Government to keep these Schools closed for the other classes. I think ever since the existence of this Council, for nearly 7 or 8 years, the T.D. High School and the Paliam School have been before this House. If the people of these localities want separate schools the Government shall not help them. If they are so desirous of having schools of their own, open only to particular sections they can very well afford to pay for them. The Government shall not give a pie to institutions which are reserved to certain sections of His Highness' subjects. Same is the case with the Veda Patasala, and Nambudiri Vidialayam. I am not for exempting these schools.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—Sir, I have tabled an amendment to this resolution.

Deputy President.—The resolution has been moved and you can speak on the amendment.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—The amendment is that *the words "or recognised" may be deleted from the resolution.* I understand very well the force of the argument, that every institution maintained by Government money or aided by the Government or financed by the Government should be open to all classes of people. But I think that should not exclude any section of people or any group of people to conduct schools of their own, on their own finance by themselves, and not receiving any amount at all from the Government. Only if their curriculum is in ac-

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cordance with the curriculum of the schools of the State that they are given recognition. They have money. If they want separate schools let them conduct them.

The Hon'ble Member for Urakam also agree with me in thinking that recognition may be given to any school which would be maintained not at the cost of the Government but at the cost of any particular section of people. It is only reasonable. When they satisfy the requirements of the prescribed curriculum, recognition may be granted. Otherwise we shall be driven to various absurd conclusions. Now in a Municipality, for instance, people would like to provide for Houses for their own habitation. The plan has to be approved by the Municipality. If it is an institution built by the funds of the Municipality, or in any way financed by the Municipality, the Municipality can insist on certain terms and conditions of admission into that institution. But when that is an institution built on private funds, the Municipality gives what is called a recognition to it to exist in the Municipal area. I hope my amendment would be accepted by the mover because he said that Government should not spend money upon institutions which are of a sectarian character. That is the principle for it. If the Government would tolerate any institution where admission is not open to all classes, the classes excluded will be insulted and they have a legitimate grievance. If it is an institution, for example, it may be an orphanage, or it may be an asylum or it may be any charitable institution, for which the Government is giving financiai help, they will be justified in insisting upon certain things. But when it is financed by private funds and especially when it satisfied the requirements of the standard prescribed by the Government, it is but fair that recognition may be granted. I hope the mover will have no objection to accept the amendment. The seconder has in his speech accepted the amendment. It is a question of money there, and I hope that the mover will also accept the amendment.

Deputy President.—Do you accept the amendment Mr. Raman?

Mr. M. K. Raman—No.

The House rose for the day at 5 p. m.

C. J. MATHEW.
Secretary to the Council.

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